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October 1st.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

Dr. Leidy exhibited specimens of black hornstone, a variety of basanite, from the limestone of Easton, Pa., and observed that he had suspected it was of organic origin. Low microscopic power exhibits in this hornstone a composition resembling oolite.

October 8th.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

October 15th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-five members present.

The following was presented for publication :

"Notes on a Collection of Mammals from Arizona." By Elliott Coues, M. D., U. S. A.

Prof. Holmes, of Charleston, exhibited specimens of remains of extinct and recent animals, accompanied by bones of man, together with pottery, stone arrow-heads and hatchets, which he observed were obtained from the post-pliocene strata in the neighborhood of Charleston.

Dr. Wood made some remarks on a fresh-water alga from the thermal springs in Mono Co., Cal., which was said to grow in water having a temperature of from 120°—136° F.

October 22d.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

"Notes on a Collection of Californian Myriapoda, with the description of a new Lithobiid from Illinois." By Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M. D.

"Note on *Geotrygon sylvatica*, Gosse." By Richard Hill.

Abstract of a verbal communication to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 22d Oct., 1867, by Benj. Smith Lyman.

On the Great CARBONIFEROUS CONGLOMERATE in Sullivan County, Pa.

It has been hitherto supposed that the Great Conglomerate, or Formation No. XII, at the bottom of the coal measures, thinned away so rapidly northward from a thickness of twelve hundred feet near Mauch Chunk, that it had a thickness of only a hundred feet on the northern edge of the Wyoming Valley, and still less in the First Bituminous Coal Basin north-west of that. A recent examination of exposures in the First Bituminous Coal Basin, on the Berwick and Towanda Turnpike, in the eastern part of Sullivan County, some thirty miles north-west of Wilkesbarre, and twenty-five from the nearest anthracite 1867.]

coal, shows that the Great Conglomerate is really something like four hundred feet thick. It consists here of two beds of pebble rock with white quartz pebbles of the size of chestnuts, each bed perhaps seventy or a hundred feet thick, and of some two hundred feet or more of sand rocks between, that are light brown at the bottom and greenish above, and thin-layered throughout, and resembles closely the sand rocks of the productive coal measures. Some sixty feet from the bottom of the sand rocks is a bed of shaly red iron ore, three or four feet thick, with a six inch layer of rich dark carbonate of iron nine inches above the red ore. Immediately below the lower bed of pebble rock there is more red iron ore and the red shales of No. XI.

At Shinersville, a mile and a half north of the Birch Creek Coal Mines, the top of the lower pebble rock is seen dipping southerly towards that creek quite steeply for that region, say fifteen degrees; and, according to the State Geological Report, the red shales of No. XI. are seen underlying this pebble rock a short distance further north. Even if this dip should grow gentler, as it no doubt does, on approaching the bottom of the basin near Birch Creek, yet this lower puddingstone must pass far below the coal. On the hillside from Shinersville down to Birch Creek no rocks are to be seen in place in the road, but it is plain that the pebble rock is not immediately under the soil, and the ground has upon it a great many blocks of brownish sandstone. On the south side of Birch Creek, near the foot of the hill, two small ledges of this sand rock crop out in the road apparently in place, and apparently below the upper pebble rock. At the Birch Creek Mines the dip is very gentle, northerly. On the hill side just north of the Loyalsock Creek, (which the turnpike crosses at three miles from Shinersville) the outcrop of the upper pebble rock is very conspicuous, but it does not reach to the bottom of the hill. Below it are large blocks of thin-layered light brown sand rock, but none probably quite in place. No red shales seem to be visible now on the turnpike near the Loyalsock on either side, in spite of an allusion in the State Report to such an exposure; nor is the lower pebble rock exposed here; but, according to the State Report, a pebble rock, which must be the lower one, is exposed in the bed of that stream some miles below the crossing of the turnpike. On the south side of the Loyalsock the sand rock is well exposed in the road in many ledges; it is all thin-layered, a little shaly, brownish below and greenish near the top of the hill; and the dip is gentle, northerly. South of the first summit south of the Loyalsock is a slight hollow with ledges of the same sand rock with the same dip on the northern side, and on the top of the next summit to the south bits of red iron ore are exposed in the road with a quantity of blue shaly sandstone lying near it. On the south side of this second summit from the Loyalsock there is plainly an outcrop of the lower pebble rock. The ground rises gently, with some small hollows here and there for half a mile from the last mentioned summit, and there is exposed a broad flat ledge of pebble rock with a decided but gentle northerly dip (perhaps three degrees) plainly passing under the sand rocks to the north. The whole thickness here of these sand-rocks would seem, at a guess, to be some 200 or 250 feet. Still further south on the turnpike, after passing over the rough outcrop of the lower pebble rock with low cliffs and huge blocks on the north side of Lopus Creek, with a dip of perhaps ten degrees, and again north of Painter Den Run, with a gentle northerly dip, the red shales of XI with iron ore at the top, are clearly exposed to a thickness of perhaps fifty feet on the south side of Spring Brook, about eight miles south of Shinersville; and this brook cuts down even deeper, into a greenish gray sand rock. The lower pebble rock crops out for a mile or so south of these red shales as far as the hill side south of Bear Swamp Run, and lies in great blocks, with here and there a small ledge in place in the road which shows apparently a very gentle southerly dip. South of this appear the sand rocks of Long Pond, that continue along the turnpike for three miles with little or no dip in any direction but much cross-bedded. They are

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followed for a mile on the south by the lower pebble rock, which is followed at the brow of the North (or Alleghany) Mountain by the red shales of XI, and these below by a greenish gray sand rock. The sand rocks of Long Pond amount to a thickness of about 190 feet, according to a rough leveling from an exposure of the lower pebble rock, three quarters of a mile south-east of the Pond, to the top of a hill a quarter of a mile north-east of the Pond. The upper seventy feet of these sand rocks are, at least in part, greenish in color, the lower 120 feet are mostly light brown or sometimes white. The iron ore has been proved by digging and boring about sixty feet above the lower pebble rock, and it has about fifteen feet of blue shaly sand rock below it, that grows black towards the bottom, and seems to have true coal slate below it in some places and very dark sand rock for a few feet below that. The lower pebble rock here seems to be some seventy feet thick; some of its layers turn into sand rock in parts; and some thirty feet below the top is an irregular bed of coal slate that varies from nothing up to perhaps eighteen inches in thickness and has sometimes a few inches of coal.

The apparent correspondence of this coal with a thin coal bed within the upper pebble rock, at Birch Creek, and the discovery of the coal slate near the iron ore, and the general close resemblance of the sand rocks to those of the productive coal measures, together with the statements in the State Report of the thickness of the Great Conglomerate in this region, led very naturally to the belief that the pebble rock at Long Pond was the same as the one at Birch Creek, that it was, in fact, the whole of No. XII, and that the sand rocks of Long Pond were those of the productive coal measures, and contained, like those of Birch Creek, a five foot coal bed near the bottom, and a thirteen foot one some fifty-five feet higher up. The lower 150 feet of the Long Pond sand rocks have been, however, pretty thoroughly proved by borings and other exposures to contain no coal bed.

October 29th.

MR CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Seventeen members present.

Chas. W. Matthews was elected a member.

On favorable reports of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

**Notes on a Collection of California MYRIAPODA, with the Descriptions of
New Eastern Species.**

BY HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D.

The California specimens, herein noted, were collected by my friends, Dr. George H. Horn, late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Mr. William M. Gabb, of the State Geological Survey, who generously gave them to me. It will be noticed that certain species, which were assigned in my monograph to Georgia, are included in the collection. Yet I do not believe that the geographical range of these species is by any means so extensive. All the specimens alluded to as described formerly as natives of Georgia, were collected by Dr. Le Conte. That gentleman informed me, whilst preparing my extended memoir, that he had made collections both in Georgia and California, and presented them to the Academy of Natural Sciences. There was but a single bottle to be found in the cabinet with the doctor's name attached, and that was labelled Georgia; consequently I concluded that the California specimens were missing. There can be no mistake as to the localities assigned to the various species in the present paper, and it seems most probable that Dr. Le Conte's specimens of Californian myriapods were emptied by some 1867.]